(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2684.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1798.

COPENHAGEN, *February* 20.

PEACE with Algiers is again reſtored, and the dey has received the uſual preſents; but the frigate of 40 guns, which he demanded, has been denied him. A letter of a Daniſh officer, on board the Daniſh frigate Neyade, near Algiers, dated 1ſt January, ſays, "This, according to the dey's own expreſſion, was the greateſt humiliation he ever experienced, and the firſt time in the ſpace of 17 years, during which he has reigned, that any thing has been refuſed which he demanded."

ROME, *March* 17.

A proclamation of the general Maſſena, commander in chief of the French army in Rome, was this day publiſhed here: The general declares, that the French republic renounces her rights of conqueſt in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſanctions the eſtabliſhment, and recognizes the independence of the Roman republic. General D'Allemagne the proviſional commander of the French army of Rome, is returned to Ancona.—3000 men of the old garriſon of this place have ſet out for Spoleto and Foligno, and were replaced by an equal number of freſh troops. There reigns a perfect tranquillity here, and the general in chief has taken every neceſſary meaſure to preſerve it.

GENOA, *March* 19.

An embargo has lately been laid on all the ſhipping in the ports of the Ligurian republic; it has now been taken off, and only 45 ſhips were put in requiſition for tranſporting French troops. 3000 men, the advanced guard of the corps to be embarked here, arrived this morning. It is thought the whole will be compoſed of from 12 to 15,000 men; but their deſtination is as yet unknown. Some ſuppoſe them to be a part of the forces deſtined againſt Portugal—others ſay, againſt Ireland.

A treaty of alliance and commerce is on the tapis between the French republic and the Ligurian. There is little doubt, that it will be made conformably to the principles which have predominated in the alliances of the French republic with the Batavian and Ciſalpine republics. It is not probable that it will meet here the ſame difficulties as that with this laſt republic. It is relative to the oppoſition which general Berthier has encountered in this affair at Milan, that he has iſſued the following proclamation.

Head quarters, Genoa, March 17.

A treaty of alliance with the French republic can alone aſſure your liberty; and by conſequence this is the laſt blow ſtruck at tyranny. A great treaſon was organized againſt your welfare.

Already we have diſcovered many threats of that conſpiracy: at the ſame time, they ſought to excite the French army againſt diſcipline, in order to blow up troubles in your departments: journaliſts were paid to miſrepreſent and inſult the French nation; and you know that it is not inſulted with impunity. The counter-revolutioniſts ſtrove to ſet the French and Ciſalpines to cutting one another's throats. A deputy of the council of anciens (but, I ſpeak it with pleaſure, a ſtranger to the Ciſalpine territory) organized a ſedition, for delivering Mantua to the enemies of the Ciſalpine republic: the traitors in the pay of the royaliſt powers, who ſurround you, are perhaps concealed in ſome of the moſt reſpectable authorities of your government. Other men, whoſe intentions muſt be pure, ſerve, without wiſhing it, your enemies, either from want of reflection or from ignorance.

Ciſalpine people, can you ever forget that you owe your liberty to the French blood, which has beſprinkled your country, to the pains and ſacrifices of that *grande nation*, which is the admiration of the entire univerſe. Yes, the French are your friends: They will always be ſo: and they will know how to carry on the work which they have begun.

In the orders which I have given for puniſhing the counter revolutionary and imprudent journaliſts, who have ſpoken with irreverence of the French nation; in the accuſation which I have called for againſt a repreſentative of the people, traitor to his country and to the French army;—I have reſpected thoſe principles of *liberty*, which they have given you, when at the ſame time, I might have employed the military authority.

BRUXELLES, *April* 9.

The head quarters of general Grenier's diviſion are now at Boulogne, thoſe of general Deſaiſe's diviſion at Dunkirk; the head quarters of the diviſion of Italy are at Calais, and a fourth diviſion, compoſed of troops from Holland and the interior of France, will have its head quarters at St. Omer. In all the above harbours the fitting out of gun-boats and building of a vaſt number of flat-bottomed boats, goes on day and night, without interruption.

General Buonaparte has ſent certain officers, in whom he has the greateſt confidence, to each diviſion of the army of England, in order the better to regulate its operations. His orders are directed to them, and they are charged with the execution thereof. It is expected that by this means a great uniformity will be eſtabliſhed in the operations.

Raſts of 96 feet in length are made in the canal of Bruxelles and in the Dyle. Several of them are to be joined by means of ſtrong chains. They are to carry ſeveral batteries of artillery, and 1000 men each. Engineers ſent by Buonaparte, ſuperintend the work.

BOURDEAUX, *April* 4.

The Executive Directory have ſuppreſſed the journal, entitled, "Feuille Univerſelle," and directed ſeals to be placed on the preſſes where it is printed.

The Bernoeſe legation at Paris has received information, that Bern has accepted the project of a conſtitution for the Helvetic republic, one and indiviſible.

The Rhodance republic, which was to be created in virtue of a proclamation of general Brune, of 26 Ventoſe, will not take exiſtence. A new proclamation of that general publiſhed at Bern the 2d Germinal, announces, that all Switzerland will be formed into a ſingle republic.

The difficulties in the way of a reſtoration of peace in Germany are not yet obviated. Auſtria and Pruſſia are not agreed as to the mutual indemnification to be made in the new diviſion of the empire. Pruſſia is unwilling to confine herſelf to an equivalent for the countries ſhe cedes on the left of the Rhine. She wiſhes great acquiſitions for maintaining the political equilibrium of Germany, the powers of which will be conſiderably increaſed by the poſſeſſion of a part of Bavaria and the biſhopricks of Salzburgh and Paſſaue. On the contrary the emperor does not view with a favourable eye the contemplated aggrandizement of Pruſſia and will reſiſt it in every poſſible way. We are aſſured that the cabinet of Berlin, irritated by theſe meaſures of the court of Vienna, has cauſed a declaration to be made to it, that the king of Pruſſia does not incline to augment its power at the expence of the petty ſtates of Germany; but that the ſame muſt be the caſe with Auſtria. This declaration has placed the cabinet of Vienna in a ſtate of great perplexity.

April 6.

The aſſembly of the canton of Zurich accepted on the 21ſt March, the conſtitution ſent from Baſle.

More of the ſecret expedition.

We are aſſured that Buonaparte is to proceed to ſome unknown part of our coaſt, in 5 or 6 days. What is aſtoniſhing is, that ſome pretend it will be the Mediterranean—even for Toulon; however improbable this conjecture may be, it is certain that ſome of our generals have repaired to Toulon with great expedition; and that maritime preparations have been made there with the utmoſt celerity; that 10,000 troops are now there, or will ſoon arrive, and that they are immediately to embark.

We do not know what to think of the report of an expedition into Egypt, even with the conſent of the grand ſignior, who is to be diſencumbered of certain intractable pachas, and to whom, on theſe conditions, it is propoſed to guarantee the reſidue of his dominions. We do not know how far hopes are entertained of approaching India, or in this way of attacking the Britiſh power.

We do not know what can be the object of an expedition of fifty philoſophers, diſpatched by government, and furniſhed with a great quantity of inſtruments for making diſcoveries and evidently intended for a remote deſtination, which it ſeems is concealed even from themſelves.

We cannot diſcover why ſome are embarked at Toulon, and ſome at Bourdeaux; but we know that the public is much agitated—that the moſt active minds appear not to have ſolved the problem of theſe perpetual movements—that projects follow projects—that if the means ſometimes change, the object is ever the ſame—and we have been taught by uninterrupted experience, not to conſider as fabulous, deſigns the moſt gigantic and extraordinary in appearance.

April 8.

The Executive Directory has cauſed that Buonaparte ſhall repair to Breſt, and take the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the land and ſea forces, deſtined for the expedition againſt England.

We learn from Toulon that there are in the road ſix ſhips of the line, ready to ſail, and that the arming of the frigate Courageuſe, the ſhip of war the Conquerant, is going on with great rapidity. Rear-admiral Blanquat and citizen Seroy, inſpectors of the Mediterranean coaſts, are arrived in that port, to undertake a miſſion with which they are intruſted by government.

LONDON, *April* 17.

Proofs of a deep and moſt dangerous conſpiracy to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this country, are every day becoming more manifeſt. Very important diſcoveries have, we underſtand, been made in conſequence of the arreſt of the perſons at Mancheſter, and who are now under examination at the privy council. A conſiderable number of the military in that neighbourhood had been ſworn by an aſſociation at Mancheſter, profeſſing to have for their object a parliamentary reform. The purport of the oath impoſed upon the deluded ſoldiery was, that if government perſiſted in oppoſing a parliamentary reform, they would, in caſe of the landing of the enemy, revolt from their officers. This ſociety at Mancheſter has been in conſtant correſpondence with the United Iriſhmen, and likewiſe with the government of France. Their treaſonable arts have been practiſed chiefly upon thoſe corps compoſed of Scotch and Iriſh. Theſe deluded men will, we truſt, become ſenſible of their crime, and atone for it by a more zealous diſcharge of their duty for the time to come.

In the lining of the coat of one of the perſons ſeized at Mancheſter, it is ſaid that a paper has been found ſewed up, containing inſtructions to the French how to act on their landing, pointing out the weakeſt part of the coaſt, and adviſing them of the ſupport which they were likely to meet with.

In the preſent ſtage of this moſt intereſting buſineſs, we deem it improper to publiſh all the circumſtances that have come to our knowledge. The diſcovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the conſequences will lead to the future ſecurity and tranquillity of the country. The defection, as we have been informed, was made by a ſoldier who had been ſworn in—He formed one of a party which was marching from Mancheſter to Derby. This man had been intruſted by the leading conſpirators with three hundred guineas, for the purpoſe of extending corruption to the military at the latter place.

The man got drunk on his march, and whether from remorſe of conſcience, or in the wantonneſs of intoxication, we know not, he made a confeſſion of the buſineſs in which he was engaged, and thus ſome of the perſons implicated were diſcovered.

The intelligence which the laſt letters from the Hague brought, of great preparations being made in Holland in order to aſſiſt the French in their expedition againſt this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the maſter of a neutral veſſel arrived at Harwich from Holland, we learn that ſix frigates had ſailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet. Theſe frigates, it appears, have arrived at Fluſhing. Several French frigates are ſtationed off the rivers, to examine all veſſels that arrive, and to prevent any ſhipping from proceeding to ſea. All veſſels above 15 tuns burthen employed in inland navigation, were demanded by the government, and were ordered to Fluſhing and Oſtend, where they were collecting, and from whence it was ſuppoſed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

PORTLAND, *June* 4.

LATE NEWS.

Captain Cuthbertſon, of the ſhip Admiral Duncan, 8 days from Halifax, arrived yeſterday at this port, who politely favoured us with a Halifax paper of the 24th of May. It contains accounts from London as late as April 16th, from which we collect, that the conſtituent aſſembly of the Batavian people was employed in modelling the government * which was in imitation of the French ſyſtem. A requiſition of every 3d man was expected in Holland ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of manning their fleet intended for the deſcent on England. The utmoſt activity was employed in France in fitting out the armament to act againſt England. General Berthier was at Genoa. He had demanded of the Genoeſe government to place under his diſpoſition all the veſſels which could be ſpared, to be employed on a ſecret expedition. Twenty veſſels were immediately furniſhed, general Buonaparte is ordered by the Directory to repair to Breſt, to take upon him the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the forces, both military and naval, deſtined for the expedition againſt England.

On the 11th April, a cabinet council was held at London. The object of the meeting was for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of a general arming of the people. It was conjectured this propoſition took place in conſequence of intelligence received from France. The Engliſh accounts ſtate it as a ſerious matter that the French really intend the invaſion of England.

It is with pleaſure we learn that the fortifications in this town are to be put in a poſture of defence. Beſides the cannon already in them, the government

* *This conſtitution into which the ſans-culottes are now drilling the enſlaved Dutchmen, contains a clauſe exacting, that Holland ſhares all the enmities and wars of the parent republic; ſo that theſe two nations may now be conſidered as effectively one and indiviſible.*

of the United States will immediately forward four more heavy pieces, ready mounted, together with ammunition, &c. and as soon as the corps of artillerists are raised, a lieutenant with an eſtabliſhment, is to be ſtationed here.

BOSTON, *June* 8.

We are happy to learn, that the recruiting for the frigate Conſtitution goes on well. Near 150 are already enliſted. Recruiting officers are at different ſeaports; and we have every reaſon to believe, that in a very ſhort time, ſhe will have completed her compliment. Much credit is due to captain Nicholſon for his unremited exertions in equipping and manning his ſhip; and we have no doubt but that his ability and experience in naval matters, ſeconded by his officers and a good crew, will cauſe the conſtitution to be reſpected wherever ſhe may float.

June 9.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend here.

"London, April 9, 1798.

"Our envoys will probably remain at Paris until they hear from Philadelphia—this ſeems to be extraordinary, ſince it is well aſcertained that France will not be diverted from her hoſtile deſigns, long ſince formed againſt the United States, and will accept of no conceſſions ſhort of the independence of our country; every vile artifice has been employed to diviſe the American envoys, with a view to divide more effectually the American people; and finally, a deſign is formed by the Directory, to ſend away two of the envoys, and if poſſible, to retain one who may be uſed as the medium of communication of the will and pleaſure of France, reſpecting our country; but the good ſenſe of the envoys will not permit them to be the dupes of theſe villainous intrigues.

"Spain and Portugal, it is thought, will be ſoon overthrown, and South-America will of courſe become ſubject to the direction of the Pariſian deſpots—if a number of nominal republics dependent on France, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in South-America, it is eaſy to ſee that our tranquillity cannot be long maintained.

"France, if ſhe is to be believed, upon having acceſs to our territory, will eaſily perform an operation at Philadelphia, ſimilar to that which took place at Paris, on the 4th of September. Such it is certain, is the opinion of a perſon lately returned from the United States, where he had been intruſted with the ſecret buſineſs of the Directory.

"I tremble for the fate of our country, when I ſee ſo much indeciſion and weakneſs at a moment of ſo much danger. The liberty and independence of the Swiſs was a long time threatened like our own, like us they poſtponed the preparation for defence, and finally they were overtaken by a ruin, which might have been prevented. It is not poſſible to doubt that France is fully determined to, and will revolutionize the United States, unleſs ſhe is prevented by force, and it is certain ſhe relies greatly upon the aſſiſtance of her partiſans among us, to facilitate her ſucceſs.

"Notwithſtanding the well known ſuperiority of the Britiſh fleet, the French are making immenſe preparations to invade this iſland. The public opinion ſtill remains perfectly calm, but the nation is in arms, and I firmly believe would in leſs than a month, deſtroy any army France could land in England."

June 11.

Extract of a letter from Glouceſter, (Cape Anne) dated the 9th June, inſtant.

"Laſt evening arrived here, a ſchooner, in 49 days from Nantes. Some paſſengers came in her, whoſe veſſels were condemned there; one of them, (a Portſmouth captain) informed me, that every American veſſel lately carried in there (except one) had been condemned—*her* cargo was taken, but the veſſel was not thought worth the trouble of a trial.—27 Americans were fraternized out of their veſſels and cargoes while thoſe paſſengers were there. After going through their ceremony, they tell the captains, that *juſtice* has been done them, and they have no cauſe to complain. Captain Wharf, the late maſter of this ſchooner, bought a ſhip there and ſtaid behind—He was bound from there to Alexandria. The preſent maſter of the ſchooner and paſſengers inform me, that Mr. Marſhal, one of our envoys, had *certainly* engaged his paſſage with capt. Wharf, and the conſul at Nantes told them he *ſuppoſed* Mr. Pinckney would alſo come with him.

"This ſchooner ſpoke on the Grand banks, a French privateer ſhip of 18 guns, from Bourdeaux, on a cruiſe."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13.

Extract of a letter from the canton of Bern, the 10th March, tranſlated for this Gazette, from that of Leyden.

"The cataſtrophe which has drawn along, like a torrent, our canton, and all Switzerland with it, into the turbid whirlpool of modern revolutions, merits a more minute attention in its laſt details: Theſe confirm, in a melancholy manner, and obſervation, which the example of Venice, and perhaps of others, particularly within the ſhort period laſt paſt, had already verified, and which, although deeply founded in experience, is nevertheleſs rarely placed amongſt the reproaches which have lain againſt "ariſtocracy:" It is the ſpirit of indeciſion, of irreſolution, which is natural to it, and which almoſt always deſtroys it. Deliberating when it ſhould act, that prudent circumſpection which characteriſes it, then degenerate into timidity: A diverſity of opinions ſhackles its vigour and paralyſes its means of defence, inſpires diſtruſt into the citizens, emboldens the malcontents, and encourages the enemy. They give ground; and the firſt retrograde ſtep which they make, is the pledge of a prompt defeat. Twelve days ſince, the ſtate of Bern held a ſitting, perhaps the moſt auguſt, the moſt intereſting which has been ſeen in this age: There had been convoked, with the deputies of the cities and the country, thoſe members of the Council of Two Hundred employed in the army. It was there decided, "that the conditions exacted by the citizen Mengaud were humiliating and inadmiſſible; that, by conſequence they muſt refuſe them." Conformably to ſuch a deciſion, military preparations were made, and orders given to attack the French at all points. The general D'Erlach, made the diſpoſitions; the military found them good; the troops were fired with ardour; they thought themſelves able to promiſe ſome ſucceſs. Wedneſday, the 28th February, the deputies who had been ſent to Baſle, returned to Bern; the next day, 1ſt March, the Two Hundred aſſembled. This ſitting is among the moſt ſtormy: The deputies, whom thoſe of a contrary opinion declare to have been tampered with, diſplay in glaring colours the dangers, the deſolation, the miſeries of every kind, ready to thunder upon Switzerland—The ſenate takes fire; its courage fails; thoſe members the moſt ſuſceptible of fear, unite in the opinions of the deputies, and by a moſt feeble majority, it is decreed, that they ſhall endeavour to enter anew into negotiation with the general Brune. The orders given for attacking upon all points, are revoked; and, whilſt the ſame deputies are ſent back to Payerne, the French attack Friburg, and render themſelves maſters of it the ſame day. The next day, their troops, which were all deſcended from Erguel, canton themſelves at Bienne and its environs. In the interim, the fatal order given the evening before, had abſolutely paralyſed the Bernoiſe forces; there reigned amongſt them a diſorder, an indignation which was complete—The wavering conduct of the government is attributed to treaſon. Upon theſe tranſactions, the diviſion commanded by general Schauenburg, attacks the Swiſs before Bienne. Theſe, notwithſtanding the orders of the ſenate, repel their hoſtilities; they defend themſelves vigorouſly, and ſell dear their lives; but they at laſt fall, after having deſtroyed an immenſe number of the French; the field of battle is covered with the dead and the dying, and amongſt the number many women, who were ſeen combating along ſide their huſbands. The Swiſs, put to flight, fly to Bern, while the French proceed to render themſelves maſters of Soleure.

"Meanwhile the general D'Erlach, incenſed at the counter-orders which had been given to him, and ſtill more at the fatal effects which they had produced upon the people and army, quits his head quarters at Arberg to come to Bern, with the view of repreſenting to the ſenate the diſaſtrous reſult of the ſitting of Thurſday the firſt of March; they conclude by announcing to him, that he is diſmiſſed from his command.—In the interim, the French advance upon Bern, on the ſide of Gummenen: The Bernois, who defend that poſt and that of Saingile, are forced, not without the loſs of a vaſt number of men; the French do not ſuffer by it leſs; but nothing can ſtop their impetuoſity and their ardour; they had on their ſide, experience in war, perfect order, and generals trained to the art; whilſt the Swiſs were ſtrong in nothing but their courage, and their zeal for the independence of their country.—But the fatal progreſs of Thurſday the firſt of March, had abſolutely deranged every thing.—The ſoldiers boldly and openly declared that the greater part of the officers were traitors; they even carried their inſubordination ſo far as to refuſe all obedience to them; in fine they laſt themſelves ſo far as even to ſhoot ſome of them. In this confuſion, it may be eaſily perceived that all was loſt. The brave avoyer, Steiguer, wiſhed not to ſurvive the cataſtrophe; at the age of 79 years, he died, as he lived: on the approach of the French quite to the gates of Bern, ſeeing that there remained no other reſource, he ſallies from the city, places himſelf on horſeback, advances at the head of the troops, and, ſeeking death ſoon meets it from the fire and the bayonets of the French. Whatever ſyſtem of politics we embrace, one cannot but admire a trait which will certainly be enregiſtered in the faſti of Switzerland. He did not periſh thus, without carrying the regret even of the enemy themſelves.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-London, Connecticut, dated June 4, 1798, to a member of congreſs from that ſtate.

"On Saturday laſt captain Francis Bulkly arrived here in a ſchooner from Martinico, with molaſſes, who was brought to about ſix days before, by a ſhip direct from France, mounting 20 guns, to cruiſe on our coaſt, and four or five more were deſtined on the ſame errand. They had taken a veſſel from Tobago, bound to Portſmouth, with a cargo of rum, and ſunk a veſſel from the ſouthward with a load of corn, bound to Antigua, as not valuable enough to ſend to France, where they were directed to ſend all prizes. Molaſſes not being worth ſending to France, and expecting to get much more valuable veſſels, he diſmiſſed captain Bulkly."

In addition to the above, ſeveral privateers from Guadaloupe, Puerto Rico and St. Domingo, are known to be now upon the coaſt, one of which has had the audacity to make a plundering deſcent upon Ediſto Iſland, another to capture veſſels off Sandy Hook, and a third to purſue her piracies ten miles within the Capes of Delaware. If they have hitherto ſuffered our coaſting trade to paſs without an embrace, it muſt have been becauſe the part which has fallen within their power was not "worth ſending to French ports." Our citizens will therefore do well to attend to the danger in which they are in this reſpect really expoſed. They will call to mind, that the unreſtrained rapacity of theſe modern buccaneers is encouraged and protected by a ſet of decrees, calculated for all circumſtances and ſituations in which our property can be found at ſea, and as effectual to inſure its condemnation as if general letters of marque and repriſal were in actual operation.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq; miniſter of the United States in London, to T. Pickering, ſecretary of ſtate, dated April 6, 1798.

"The court of appeals have reverſed the decree of the high court of admiralty, which condemned the arms claimed by general Allen, have decreed that the arms be delivered to the general on bail, and that he give further proof reſpecting the purchaſe of them, particularly reſpecting the 100,000 livres which the contract ſtates to have been paid by him to the French government.

June 14.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties of Philadelpia, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in conſequence of previous advertiſements, at Mr. Dunwoody's in Market ſtreet, the laſt evening, to take in conſideration the preſent critical ſituation of public affairs and deliberate on the method by which they may beſt contribute to the public defence, col. James Read was appointed chairman, and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; ſecretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingerſoll, who concluded by reading the following propoſals, which ſome of the gentleman preſent had previouſly prepared.

"To protect our country from inſult, outrage and diſhonour, to preſerve her from a foreign yoke, and to maintain our freedom and independence, the congreſs and the executive of the United States, are adopting the moſt vigorous and energetic meaſures;—the governor of our ſtate has iſſued his proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia; our ſons have already aſſociated in arms;—At ſo awful a criſis, we, the ſubſcribers, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to contribute to the public ſafety to the utmoſt of our ability, do agree

"1. That we will as early as poſſible provide ourſelves each with a good muſket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty-four charges of powder and ball, and keep the ſame in good order at our reſpective houſes, or ſuch other place as may be hereafter agreed upon.

"2. That when any company have aſſociated together to a ſufficient number, we will proceed to chuſe one ſuitable perſon as captain, one lieutenant and one ſecond lieutenant, by ballot or otherwiſe, as ſhall be agreed upon, and ſuch other officers as may be found expedient.

"3. That when the company or companies are completed, the officers ſhall apply to the executive for ſuch commiſſions as it may be deemed proper to grant them, and make a tender of this aſſociation for the defence and preſervation of the city and liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwiſe, as may beſt anſwer the purpoſes of order, diſcipline and military preparation.

"4. That ſuch of us as hath health and conſtitution to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will voluntarily offer ourſelves, for repelling, under the directions of the executive, any invaſion of this ſtate, and for the ſupport of the civil authority.

"5. That if the militia and volunteers of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be drafted or ordered to actual ſervice, at a diſtance from home, we will make diligent inquiry in our reſpective wards and townſhip, into the ſtate of their families, and adminiſter to their comfort and relief in the beſt manner in our power."

After the propoſals had been read a ſecond time, the chairman inquired if any perſon had any objection to the propoſals—Several perſons expreſſing their approbation and no one diſapproving, the chairman put the queſtion, whether the citizens preſent approved the propoſals—and it was thereupon voted unanimouſly in the affirmative.

It was next moved by Mr. Hollingſworth, and ſeconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward in the city, and liberties, for the purpoſe of handing the aſſociation round to the citizens; and committees were nominated accordingly.

CHARLESTON, *May* 26.

Captain Eves, who arrived yeſterday from Tortola, was carried in there by an Engliſh privateer, which took him on his paſſage from Grenada; after a detention of eight days he was releaſed. He informs, that the ſhip Fox, captain Lincoln, had been libelled in the court of admiralty of Grenada, as Dutch property, and the trial came on the 28th of April; the ſhip was cleared; but the trial of the cargo was put off to the 7th inſt. the captors were in hopes, in that time, to procure evidence to condemn it. Captain Lincoln and his crew were forbid going on ſhore for one week after he was carried in, during which time a faſt ſailing veſſel was diſpatched to the neighbouring iſlands, to endeavour to obtain proof of the cargo being enemy's property.

Captain Eves ſays, that a fleet, with two battalions of troops, had arrived at Barbadoes, a packet had alſo arrived from England, but the letters had not been given out of the office when he ſailed.

BALTIMORE, *June* 16.

Agreeably to notification in the public papers a number of merchants met at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, this day.

Thorowgood Smith, Eſq; in the chair.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to receive ſubſcriptions for the purpoſe of building and

equipping two ships of war, to be offered to the government of the United States; and that the committee consist of the following gentlemen:

Robert Oliver,
David Stewart,
George Sears,
John Stricker,
James Barry.

Resolved, That as soon as 30,000 dollars shall be subscribed, the committee shall call the subscribers together for the purpose of completing the objects of the meeting.

The sum of 40,300 dollars was immediately subscribed by the company present.

June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Creek nation, to his friend at Fort Wilkinson, dated

Cussetaha Square, May 12th, '98.

"At a meeting of the chiefs and warriors of this town on the 7th instant, Yawholomiro, or Hallowing king, said to the superintendant of Indian affairs, "I have a talk: it is a short one. The nothern tribes sent it to me. *We have tried our strength and are conquered. The bones of our old and best warriors now rot in the earth or whiten on its surface.* We have made peace and hope our young men will grow up in peace and friendship with the children of our red and white brethren, and we hope you Creeks and Siminoles will follow our example, and that you will take the talk and inform us you have done so."

The letter from Fort Wilkinson, containing the above, contains likewise the following, under date of May 28:

"The Spanish garrisons on the Mississippi, are undoubtedly given up to the troops of the United States. I have just received the great news by some chiefs who arrived this evening."

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of July next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ELIZABETH FERGUSON, late of said county, deceased, for the payment of the debts due from said estate. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

ROBERT WELCH, Administrator.

June 19, 1798.

BACON's LAWS
For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very latest arrivals from England, a very elegant assortment of seasonable GOODS, consisting of Irish linens, Russia sheeting, cotton stripes, apron check, bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, printed cottons of the newest styles, among which are the Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington fancy, thicksets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and ginghams of various fancies, ladies fancy bonnets, and fans, &c. ——Likewise a good choice of groceries, among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy, rums, brown and loaf sugars, hyson and souchong teas, coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

I request that all persons who are in debt to me, on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs. W. W.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the 12th inst. a negro man named DAVY, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3 or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat, and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if 10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen, and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley, May 29. 3 w

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at capt. Sears's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at seven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,

EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6 w

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an *immediate* compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.
MRS. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helinet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Bussel, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market street.

*** The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

THE subscriber has eloped from him several negroes, men and women, whom he has reason to think are employed by white people to work for them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with or employing my said negroes in any manner whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every offender to the utmost rigour of the law. w3

RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue of the United States for Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-fifth of the present month of June, at Rawlings's tavern on the twenty-ninth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving the entries of stills, and of issuing licences to those distillers who require them. 3 w

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHARD.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

To be RENTED,
And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to tf

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29. 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq; of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorited to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798. 6 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition Baltimore county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, to wit: CULLIN's LOT, CULLIN's ADDITION, and TOLLEY's PURCHASE, all lying in Baltimore county. 4 w

AQUILA HALL.

June 1, 1798.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorited to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorised to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impannelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorised to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *supersedeas,* injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapsco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good cartsman, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N. B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near Rawlings's tavern, May 2, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,
Two HORSES, and
A good BOAT.

H. STIER.

Annapolis, May, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking on oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cæcil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford-county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniencies, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood. GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p13 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-one acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Crefap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing one hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rob's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Part, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, will be sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

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